Mondows Crowded with Courts Not Equal to the Bomand-The Courts Are Free to All-Some Good Players, but a Majority Are Novices, Among the many attractions which Central Park affords are the excellent facilities for park affords are the excellent facilities for invited in the part of the part summer, and fall. The courts open, as a rule, about May 1, and from that time till Thanksgring Day, or sometimes as late as Dec. 1, they are never closed.

sourts are unable to get a locker. It is necessary, however, that the prospective player should purchase a net, poles, stakes, guy repes, balls, and reckets. These can be kept in the locker, if the player has one, and if not, can be left in charge of the groundsman. There is also a strictly enforced rule requiring all players to wear rubber-soled alippers or shoes without heels. This is a necessary law, as it is the only way to preserve the sod in good condition. law, as it is the only way to preserve the sod in good condition.

An entire tennis outfit can be bought for a comparatively small sum. At the current prices a net, thirty-six feet by three feet, cests 55: pair of poles, \$1: guy ropes and stakes, \$0 cents: three tennis balls, \$1.25. Each player also requires a racket and a pair of tennis aloes or slispers, which vary greatly in cost. The plain canvas rubber-soled slippers can be bought for about one dellar, while the more expensive ones cost sometimes five and six times as much. Good rackets are worth five or six dollars apiece, but there are many cheaper grades. It is, however, very poor economy to buy a cheap racket, as good one will last for several seasons. Another way of securing a tennis outfit is te buy one



rowded to their utmost capacity with the network of white lines, while on the Northeast sadow four long rows of the courts have gready encroached upon the once famous ricket field, and threaten within a few seasons elore the cricketers and lacrosse men to find new grounds. The first to be thrown open or tennis was the South meadow; that was in the spring of 1884, and it was marked off into about thirty courts. A small house was erected ersecond building has been put up since then. otwithstanding the fact that there are now two or three times as many players to frequent apt John Sheridan was put in charge as at the present day. Sheridan is as competent undsman as ever marked a tennis court, and every person who plays on the lower courts remembers him kindly as the chief promoter of the comfort and pleasure of the ten-

These public tennis grounds having become such a specess, and the thirty courts being Commissioner + in the fall of 1885 decided to same purpose. As a consequence, about fifty courts were marked out on the North meadow. but the players were required to dress and earry their nets from the house on the lower grounds for the first season. These new courts vere so constantly in use that the following mason the rest of the Meld. Was marked out and another house built at the side of the feld. In 1889 an enlargement was found secessary, and two long rows of courts were ald out on the cricket field, which immediatesdioins the North meadow on the east, and is known as the Northeast meadow. This spring two more rows of tennis courts have been marked on this field, and therefore

extra house and locker accommodations are nore commonly known, is opposite Ninety-sith street, just a few hundred feet north of he main reservoir, and a little to the west of becentre of the Park. The North meadow, rupper grounds, is opposite 100th street, and directly north of the lower field. The Northast meadow, or cricket field, is really part of the upper grounds. A transverse road runsize through the Park separates the North at South meadows, and the main west drive

Desp to the fact that on the lower field there are double and five single; on the upper field sixty-nine, of which sixty-six are double and three single, and on the Northeast meadow fifty-six double courts, making in all 149 double an i eight single courts, the capac-lie- of all three fields are taxed to their utour players on about two-thirds of these | year, is as follows:

made up in sets by the maker. These vary in price from \$10 to \$50 or \$60. They have rackets but no slippers. It will be found much more satisfactory, however, to purchase the pieces separately, as they will cost less and generally stand nuch more wear.

The two houses in the accompanying illustrations contain little else but lockers. There is some room for loose nets, &c., and benches to be used in dressing. The lockers are in two rows against the walls, one above the other, and are about 3's feet by 2'feet. In them the players keen their nets, rackets, shoes, and clothes, for few play without a regular suit of Lands flauncia. Business men and those who live far from the Park can come directly to the grounds and cross there. In the lower house there is a ladies' dressing room but at the upper one this has been taken for a tool house for the l'ark. Each of the fields has a flag pole in its centre, on which is holsed an American flag in clear weather as a signal that the courts are open. A red flag indicates" no play."

Regarding the skill of the Central Park tennis players much can be said. They renge from the merest navice, and they are in a large majority, to players of considerable skill. In the latter class there are perhaps two dozen young men who play very well, and hold



two tournaments each year, in the spring and fall, for the championship of the Park. All Park players are invited to enter, but there are selvious more than a couple of down who are willing to try conclusions with each other in these even matches. Two of theorem to the selvious were held in 1884 and 1885. When the grounds were irrat orened, but they were then abandoned, and were not again started until the spring of 1888, when, on July 4, the "first of the present successful series of championship events was begun. Since then, every spring and fall, a tourney has been held to select a winner to challenge the champion, and a championship match played. At these events some excellent play is shown. Rackets have been given each year to the winners in both the singles and doubles, and several times less expensive second prizes have been offered. A complete list of the championship holders and "runners up" in the singles, and winners and "runners up" in the singles, the spring and fall of each year, is as follows:

souris, and two on each of the others, or say about 50 playing at a time. Besides, there are many puries waiting for their furn to pay. Supposing this number to amount to a fundred, the would make a total of 600 boys and dris, men and women—for a goodly proportion of the players are of the gentler sexwaring blazers, shirts, skiris, and cars of fancy and brilliant colored financis, all in active motion. Hundred, of persons visit the tennis grounds every weak and entoy the spectacle.

The system involved in allowing the public the impartial use of the tennis courts is as follows: Fartles and clubs desiring to play on the courts apply to the old Arsensal, or Mussum building, as it is called, at Sixty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, for a permit. This posts tothing and will be granted to any one by the Department of Public Parks, who have extra clarge of the courts. The holder of this jernit at once goes to the office in the same suiding and makes application for a court of



HOUSE ON THE UPPER MEADOW.

of the meadows. These courts are all bered and are assigned on the back of sermits to different parties for certain days to week. Any one can secure the use of a form ornings and afternoons of Monday Thursday. Tuesday and Friday, or Weday and Saturday, from 2 o'clock till dark, ding, of course that all the courts have been a signed for the days desired. The becaute has a recently smoonneed, but the above of the season of 1832 for the lay all the courts have a signed for the season of 1832 for the season of the season of 1832 for the season of the season of 1832 for the season of the season

1890. T. I. Townsend. 1890. T. I. Townsend. 1890. T. I. Townsend. 1890. T. F. Haigat. Keeler brothers Theodors I. Townsend is generally conceded to be the best player in Central Park. He was the first to win the single and the double championship, and holds them both n w. He has been besten but three times in single championship in stellar and the double championship in stellar and the double championship in stellar and the stellar

It will not be for lack of enthusiastic hustling on the part of the members of the Deaf Mutes' Adelphi Union noon do not prove a success. They have received as surances of quite a large representation in the open events from all the athlettic clubs in this city, Broaltys, New Jersey, and even Philadelphia. The medal's for New Jersey, and even Philadelphia. The meda's for the different events will be on exhibition in a promisent store window on inver frondway on Tuesday and Wednesday. Entire ruse on Wednesday evening 4th events and the property of the prope

SAILED IN LIGHT AIRS.

TACHTS HAD A HARD TIME GOING THE COURSE YESTERDAY.

wenty-first Annual Regatta of the Sea-wanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club-Only Ten Boats Started Out of Twenty En-tries-The Gloriana Won her Third Race The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club met with decidedly hard luck yesterday with its twenty-first annual regatta. Walter C. Kerr, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, worked for weeks drumming up entries, finally getting twenty boats, and appreciation of his efforts was shown by the starting of only ten. Out of these ten starters only three races were made. The schooner Miranda, the flagship of the

club's fleet, and keel sloop Liris started without competition, the former giving up without In the 46-foot class only three boats started. These were the Gioriana, Nautilus, and Jessica. It had been confidently expected that Bayard Thayer's Sayonars and F. P. Sand's Uvira would race. The Sayonara was reported at Bay Ridge Friday night, but was not in sight yesterday, and Mr. Sands thought he would not go in, although he was asked to do so just before the race was started. It begins to look as though Mr. Sanda has tried the Gioriana in Newport waters and has had all of her he wants. At any rate, he was out yesterday owing a boat, and tried to get away from the 10-foot cruising house boat Chispa, but the

spry little Burgess cutter stuck to him with surprising affection. Mr. Sands did not shake The steamer Cephus carried members of the club over the course, and was at the starting point at Craven's Shoal Buoy some time before the signal was given. The wind was so light that the yachts had a hard time getting down to the line, and start was delayed forty

when the race was started at about 11:40 o'clock a light breeze was coming in from a point or two east of south. The tide was ebb, which made the prespects somewhat brighter for getting down the bay. The schooner Miranda, sailed by her owner. Commodore Geo. H. B. Hill, crossed the line first, but was considered as merely out to pay her respects to the club. The Jessica, sailed by John F. Lovejov, and with Designer William Gardner on board, crossed at 11:40:18. The Beth was next at 11:41:41. Then came the Gloriana, steered by Mir. Morgan, at 11:41:46; the Nautina, with Mr. Maxwell at the site, at 11:42:25; the Clara, sailed by Bryan Alley, at 11:43:15; the Smuggler, steered by Mr. Boury, at 11:43:15; the Smuggler, steered by Mr. Boury, at 11:43:15; the Smuggler, steered by Mr. Boury, at 11:43:35; the Litts, sailed by Ed Fish of the Arab, at 11:44:17. The Ventura, sailed by her capitaln, and Nameless, handled by Oswaid Sanderson, the Larchmont Count, were handicapped.

The Ventura was towing a boat and was projubly not intending to go the course. If she had it would have been her maiden tace. She was designed a year ago by Henry D. Tiffany, and was built on the Eroux River. Mr. Tiffany had ideas of his wn about boats, and in the Ventura he combined the beam of the English cutter and draught of an American skimming dish, giving the yacht a lead keel and an extraordinary stern, with no sheer and very little freeboard. Then he put on sails. The result was the boat was heaten down the bay by the little Gardner 25-foot Nameless.

All the boats were on the port tack at the When the race was started at about 11:40

sheer and very little freeboard. Then he put on sails. The result was the boat was heaten down the bar by the little Gardiner 25-foot Nameless.

All the boats were on the port tack at the start and he d this tack for about a mile when Mr. Maxwell went after a fresher breeze out more to the eastward. Then Mr. Fish also made a starboard tack with the Livis, the Clara doing likewise, while the Jessica and Gioriana held their port tack down the west bank. The Jessica did not make a tack until she could fetch livoy it on the southwest spit. She carried a balloon foresail and ail displayed working topealis and small jibtopsails over three lower sails.

The breeze was found very light down toward buoy it A, and calm streaks glistened in the baking sun, their monotony only being relieved by a little swell coming in from the ocean. The Gioriana gave up chasing the Jessica at the Swash Channel bell boor, making a starboard tack to the eastward, where she ran into a nice little breeze and fanned it down to buoy 14, turning the first mark in the lead. Next came the Nautilus, 8 minutes 57 seconds behind the Herreshoff boat. The Jessica was third, 50 seconds behind the Nautilus: Clara fourth, 8 minutes 27 seconds astern of the Jessica, and the Liris was flith. 7 minutes 40 seconds behind the Clara.

This great difference of time does not give any idea of the relative positions of the boats. however, for there was no wind to speak of, and the little currents of air which did drift into the sails favores; first one and then the other. The Gioriana was only a dozen lengths ahead of the Nautilus, and the Jessica reli in a close third.

It was tedious work sailing to Buoy 5, off Sand. Hook, A streak of win i filled the sails of the Jessica and the luided out into it, drawing nearer the Gioriana, but as they approached Buoy 5 they were bealing the first to feel a sea breeze from the south and then headed, the Gioriana, and with sheets trimmed flat at the two stretched out to the Secotiand lightwo boats to keep up the appearances o the Joseica and Litis had been left so far astern by their hare luck that there were only two boats to keen up the appearances of a regatta. The Glorians had no sooner left Buoy 5 than she opened out on the Nautilus, and had gained 3 minutes 21 seconds when the outer mark was reached. The times of rounding were: Gloriana, 3:33:38! Nautilus, 3:37-21; Jessica, 3:45:50; Liris, 4:92:37.

On turning the lightship the Gloriana and Nautilus took in their small phtopsails and foresails, setting intermediate libtossails and balloon foresails, which they carried to Buoy 14. The wind was on the port quarter to Buoy 5, where the Gloriana had gained 1 minute 11 seconds more, while from Buoy 5 to Buoy 14 they had it forward of the beam, and between these marks the gain of the Glorian was only 46 seconds. At Buoy 14 the Je-sica was 13 minutes 36 seconds behind the Nautilus, Gybing around the buoy the vachts set spinnakers to starboard for the run home. The Gloriana continued to gain on the Nautilus before the wind as she had done on other points of sailing increasing her lead by 1 winute 8 seconds. The times at the finish were: Smiggler, 3:51-15; Nameless 4:34:57:18e h. 4:05:52; Gloriana, 5:07:16; Nautilus, 5:14:03; Jessica, 5:23:45; Liris, 6:01:18; Clara, 6:16:34.

The three 25-footers had a clove race over a course reaching to the eastward of Buoys 9 and 7 on the West Bank, around Buoy 1 on Point Comfort sheal and return, sixteen nautilus 6 minutes 49 seconds. Nautilus beat Jessica 11 minutes 50 seconds. Nautilus beat Jessica 11 minutes 50 seconds. Nautilus 5 minutes 13 seconds and Smiggler beat Nameless 12 minutes 10 seconds. By corrected time the Gloriana beat the Nautilus 5 minutes 13 seconds, beat Jessica 14 minutes, and Santilus beat Jessica 8 minutes 47 seconds. The Gloriana and the Smuggler 325.

Following is the summary:

53-FOOT CLASS OF SLOOPS,

Elopsed Corrected

53-FOOT CLASS OF SLOOPS. Honora Elapsed Corrected Fine. Time. Time. Clara ... 21 th. R. A. Osborn ... 6 3x 19 6 3x 19 Ventura ... 53 to H. D. Tiffany. Gave up. 46-POOT CLASS OF SLOOPS. 45 10 E. D. Morgan .... 5 25 30 Allows 45 10 J. B. Magwell ... 5 31 40 5 30 43 45 10 W. Macdonouzh ... 5 43 29 5 39 30 40-FOOT CLASS OF SLOOPS. 25-FOOT CLASS OF SLOOPS. Smuggler 24 11 I. G. Bourv 4 07 40 4 07 40 Nameless 24 11 C. W. Wetmore 4 10 57 4 10 57 Beth 21 09 E. H. Jewett 427 11 Notmd

The first lacrosse game of the season for the Celrichs Cup took place yesterday afternoon between the Man-hattan Athletic Club and the Staten Island Athletic hattan Athletic Club and the Staten Island Athletic Club, on the latter's grounds at West New Brighton, S. I. The Manhattans had only eleven men, leaving some of the best ones at homa. The champions were short four of their best men, and four of the colts—thapin, Howden, Wortell, and Hillyes—played in their stead. The M. A. C. were awarded a big goose egg.

Marsdan and worrell faced the ball at 42h o'clock. In five minutes McClain threw the first goal for the Raten lesinders. It was at once evident that the Manhattans were overinatched. They would now and then have excellent opportunities to gain possessation of the ball, but they could not seem it pick it up or hold it after they would get it. Inc farantows and Marsden played prilifantly for the Manhattans, but their support was not what it should have been.

After some clevel possess the few minutes afterward Chamber of the champions. Then the Manhattans got a few for the Athletic Club.

Have you tried a Peychaud Cocktail

UNCLE SAM THINKS WELL OF IT.

To Test the Capacity of the Homing Pigeos at the World's Fair. Capt. R. E. Thompson, in charge of the Signal Section of the War Department Exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition, says, in reference to an article in THE BUN upor pigeon flying from the Fair grounds:

'It has been very gratifying to find with what accord the breeders, trainers, and owners of the homing pigeon adhere to any scheme that promises to show in any practical man-ner the points and capabilities of the bird. There is no doubt that a plan will be worked out that will be satisfactory not only to those who race and fly for a record, but to the general public and the service who regard the pigeon as a message bearer. Any plan that may be adopted will carry with it the care of the birds at Chicago, and their liberating with out expense to the owner, and an endeavor training in the shape of reduced rates."

Pittsburgh, Buffalo. Cieveland, Milwaukee. and Detroit pigeon flyers have already signihonor with Chicago, and will also furnish birds fivers will not attempt to cross the mountains which lie between, although they believe their birds fully capable of doing it. All of their lofts, however, will be represented in the mes-

birds fully canable or doing it. An or their lofts, however, will be represented in the messenger cotes.

The suggestion is made that the Government pigeon post shall not only arrange to carry messages from stations to stations, but that it shall have birds for use from off the water and from outlying points to which the brids might be more than souvenirs in being of service.

During the past week journeys have been flown from Indianarons to Pittsburgh: Handelown, Trom Indianarons to Pittsburgh: Handelown, Trom Indianarons to Pittsburgh: Handelown, Trom Barboursville, Va., to New Bedford: East Syracuse, N. Y., to Boston: On Sanville, Va., to Yardley, and Philadelphia, an i from Barboursville, Va., to Yardley, But in only one to Yardley, was the time good enough to be reported. In this case 332 miles were covered in 1.054 yards per minute, Hex taking twelfth place in the season's work.

Three hundred miles still remains the greatest distance covered in the day thissenson and this for the leginning of the last week in June is without precedent since Americane ord flying becam, at is not that birds have not been sent to fly from a greater distance, but throughout the season the area of similar atmospheric conditions has been so limited that birds liberated in good weather have in the majority of journeys, either flown into storms or have found their home enveloped in a fog, or with a strong wind barring them from it.

The losses, too, have been unusually heavy

ings, and the insurance commant's ordered an oresings by which birds could enter to be closed.

In Beigium the belated and ill-conditioned travelling birds gather in the steeples of the churches, and of late it has been discovered that many of the bell towers are fitted with traps, and the birds thus caught are sent as shooters to England.

The journess of the opening week will engage the best birds of the country, and with the promise of good weather there should be a change in the figures for both speed and distance. The journeys in which the birds are change in the figures for both speed and distance. The journeys in which the birds are shorted for the which the birds are about to be shipped are: From Columbusto be shipped are: From Columbusto be shipped are: From Columbusto, to the Chestnat Hill, Pa, jofts, 400 miles; from Courfesport, Pa, 320 miles, and Washington, D. C., 363 miles, to Fall Hiver; from Hardley, Pa, 210 miles, to Fall Hiver; from Panville, Va, 50 miles to the Virtue lofts, and Greensooro, N. C., 362 miles to the Girard lofts, both of Philadelphia.

MONGOLIAN GENIUS.

They Have Clever Burglars in China,

"My husband was, as you know, in the Austrian diplomatic service," said an American woman whose experience of divers lands had been most extensive, "and of course the number of incidents in our varying life has been

been most extensive. "And of course the nume legion. But there was one adventure which occurred while we were attached to the embasy in China that so combined the ludicrous with really serious that I shall never forget it. After we had been there about a year there occurred some grand rubiles or other at the day or some other festive occasion, and disron H— had been sent from vienna as special convoy to tender congratulations. &c. He. of course, stopped at the legation. The night before he was to leave he returned very last for dimer. I could see during the confided to the Count and instell his troother. He was an ervous. It was that some he confided to the Count and instell his troother. He was an ervous. It was that some he important events confided to my care, he told us, to be given to our Emerors as memento know, in the fievernment sleamer for home, and as soon as I am aboard ship I shall not feel any anxiety; but I must concess that to-fight I am pervous why, I do not know; but I rish mother a bodd carelessness which has often stood him in good stead, although distributed in the said of the said of the shall have to be feeling, and I thought I would confide it to you, and permaps you would share my to both the said of the said o

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20,- The body of Jane Merritt, a young white woman, was found on Augusta Redroad at Washington street crossing early his morning, her head being crushed beyond recognition by the car wheels. She had been an invalid inmate of the almahouse, and was beard to say she would commit suicide rather than return. Open Fireplaces

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IS PAT SLAVIN AN ARTIST?

THIS QUESTION ASKED NOT OF KIL-RAIN, BUT OF THE TREASURER. There's a Lady in Philadelphia who De

See Why Allen Pugilists Should Be Imported Under Contract. Is Slavis, the Australian pugilist, an artist? s the problem that the experts of the Treasury Department have been requested to solve by Chief Contract Labor Inspector Mulholland and taste preside over the manual execution. Nobody who saw Mr. Slavin punch Mr. Kilrat can deny that science presided over Mr. Slavin's manual execution. Webster also remarks

in any manual art or occupation." In the official solution of the question Dr.'J A. Dougherty, a rich young blood of Philadel-Stavin or Mr. Mitchell. For if the experts say States District Attorney for the county of Phil-

that an artist is " one who shows trained skill

Economics. New York or the Largests flots, this city. I say deal was informed that the contract was streed lab to 1881.

Mr. Mitholland sent Col. F. F. Lee out to find Slavin and Mitchell. Col. Lee had a bard time of it. He chased the pair from hotel to hotel, day after day, and finally cornered Mitchell in the Ho'el Vendome on Friday night. The Colonel had no authority either to arrest or detain Mr. Mitchell, All that he wanted was to get an affidivit from the nuglilists to pook the exis ence of a contract. Mr. Mitchell had an obstreperous friend with him and this friend asked Mr. Mitchell to kindly let him the was the loody bloke (meaning the Coonel) down stairs. Mr. Mitchell fearluithat the result of his friend's remarks might runture the amicable relations existing between the English and American peoples, jumped on the young man and threw him into Broadway. Then the interview proceeded.

Mr. Mitchell said that he was willing to make any number of affidavits to oblige the Colonel and that he had no doubt that Mr. Slavit; was simularly disposed. He males appointment to meet the Colonel on the Aurania before she sailed yesterday afternoon. The Colonel was there and took the affidavits of the pair of puglists—or artists—who declared that they had formally entered into a contract with Dr. Dougherty, by which he the doctor, was to put up \$5,000 for the expenses of the management of the sparrers in a tour of this country. The profits were to be divided equally by the trio. The sparrers—or artists—fnother declared that Dr. Dougherty had told them after their arrival here on the Germanic that is, that he would not put up \$5,000 for expenses. They say that they finally paid the doctor \$515 in order to avoid legal trouble with him.

Mr. Mitholland said that the affidavits would be sent to Washington. They will be as good as the verbal testimony of Mesars, Slavin and Mitchell should the Treasury Department decide that a puglists is not an artist.

A SPRING GUN FOR GRIZZLIES.

TEJON, Cal., June 15.-George Douglass, who lives near San Emigdio, the headquarters of Carr & Haggin's big sheep ranch in Kern county, puts in most of his spare time trying to do up some of the bears that prowl on the north side of Mt. Pinos and raid the sheep camps during the summer. Douglass does not the grizzly to his lair and vanquish him in mountains to take any chances with one of the toughest, flercest, and most persistent fighters in the animal kingdom, and when he hears tales about the killing of grizzlies with bowle kuives, he says "Rats." When Douglass wants a bear he goes up to

the mountain, finds a well-beaten bear trail, builds a V-shaped brush lence on the trail, sets an old mu-ket, heavily loaded, in the angle of the fence, ties a piece of meat to the muzzle of the gun, connecting it with the trigger by a string, and returns to San Emigdio. Last fall a mulatto chap from Bakersfield

Last fall a mulatto chap from Bakersfield went out to San Emigdio, looked at one of Douglass's spring-gun contrivances, and said he could rig a better one. He said he knew more about hears than old Elijah, and hetalked so much that Douglass told him to go up the mountain and set the musket to suit himself. The mulatto went up alone one alternoon, and before he find hed setting the storm broke over the mountain and made a terrific racket. Ancarently the storm rightened or at least rattled the fellow, for he loaned on at least rattled the fellow, for he loaned on at least rattled the fellow, for he loaned on at least rattled the fellow of the healt to the string that was attached to the trigger. While he was fumbling with the balt there was a flash and a rear, and for a moment he thought he was struck by lightning. To this day he declares that the lightning did strike the musket, and cannot be convinced that he pulled the string himself.

When he recovered from the flist shock, he both saw and felt that the thumb and one finger had been shot away from his right hand, and tying his handkerchief around the wrist to check the flow of blood, he ran down the mountain to the ranch, a distance of about three miles. The superintendent of the camps attended to the man's wound, and discovered, what the mulatto was under his shoulder blade, that one of the heavy slugs with which the gun was loaded had massed through the man's body on the right side, tearing an ugly hole where it came out under his shoulder blade. But he mulatto did not die and two months later he was at work in a stable at Bakersiled. Douglas has been setting spring guns his own way ever since, and iccently he got a grizzly that was almost as tough and hard to kill as a Bakersfield coon. To make a sing for the musket louglass took a No. 12 brass shotshell and filled it with melied lead, and then he rammed the slug, brass, and all, down on too of ten diachms of newder, and set the gun.

A day or two later the men at the sheen camp told Douglass followed the

The Travelling Chair Seller.

The travelling chair seller is seldom seen in the city; his trade is mainly in the suburban districts where verandas are common. He usually takes along on his wagon a few ladders. and upon these are piled mountains of chairs of all sizes. The chair seller is polite, persuaof all sizes. The chair seller is polite, persuasive and persevering, but he knows that in the
midday hours when the sun is hottest is is
practically useless to try to sell chairs. He is
humane as well as enterprising, and when the
glare is flercest he seeks the seclusion of a
shady side street where his house can find
added comfort in cropping the roads of grass.
He takes down from the wagon the massive
and roomy rocker, which is so cice, y to anced
that it sways gently and investigly when the
breeze strikes it Placing this upon a level
spot of turf be seath the spreading branch-s of
a tree he is, with his feet against the trunk, in
a good position to keep an ere on his horse
and is not without some measure of content
for himself.

\$140 BICYCLE FOR \$100.

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For one week more we will continue to sell

## Mr. Kilrain would doubtle-s say unbesitatingly that Mr. Kilrain's opinion would have little weight with the Treasury experts. If the experts make Webster referee, they may find that an artist is "one who professes an art in which science and taste preside ever the manual execution."

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